

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 7.—VOL. VI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1821.

Terms, { \$3.00 a year, payable in 6 months, } To Agents, every
{ or \$2.50 a year, if paid in advance. } 11th copy gratis. }

Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

[Continued from page 9.]

Foreign Mission School.

This consecrated Seminary was instituted in the autumn of 1816, and opened in the beginning of May 1817. There being no commodious edifice for the purpose, a good mansion house, with a barn, and other out-buildings, and a garden, for the use of the school, was purchased in the town of Cornwall, Conn.—and 80 acres of excellent wood land, about a mile and a half distant.

The object of the School as set forth in the Constitution, is—"The education in the country of Heathen Youths, in such manner, with subsequent professional instruction, will qualify them to become useful Physicians, Surgeons, School Teachers, or interpreters; and to communicate the Heathen Nations such knowledge of literature and the arts, as may prove the means of promoting Christianity and civilization." As these youths are designed to receive higher education, than is expected to be obtained at our Mission Schools in other countries, it is deemed of no small importance, that they be only such as of suitable age, of docile disposition, and of promising talents.

In the constitution there is a provision, that youths of our own country, of acknowledged piety may be admitted to the school, at their own expense, and at the discretion of the Agents.

In the first year of the School twelve youths were admitted—two from heathen lands and two natives of Connecticut. Of these Henry Obokiah, John Honooree, James Hopoo, and William Tannoee, were before been objects of Christian liberality, and for some time under Christian instruction. The raised hopes, founded on Providence, on the unquestioned piety of the distinguished talents, and the excellent character of Obokiah, terminated in a triumphant departure from these earthly scenes, before the first year of the school expired. Of his three companions, Honooree, Hopoo, and Tannoee, Mr. Ruger, one of the two Connecticut youths, and George Tamoree, particular mention has just been made under the head of the Sandwich Island Mission.—Of the other youths admitted the first year, James Ely, the Connecticut youth, & George Sandee, and William Kummoo-olah from the Sandwich Islands, are still members of the school; one has been dismissed for misbehavior, one for incapacity, and the others absent.

From year to year, since the first, youths of different nations have been admitted; and of three of whom after longer or shorter trial, have been dismissed. Care has been taken, that those who have been dismissed, should be placed in families, where they might still have the benefit of Christian instruction.

The present number of pupils is twenty-two; four from the Sandwich Islands—Otaheite—one from the Marquesas—Malay—eight Cherokees—two from the Stockbridge Tribe—Ojibwas—one Tuscarora—two from the Indian youth from Pennsylvania, and three youths of our own country.

Under the instruction of the able and respected Principal, the Rev. Mr. Prentice, and his very capable and faithful Mr. Prentice, the improvement of the pupils, in general, has been increasing, and in not a few instances uncommonly good. Besides being acquainted with the various branches of learning, and with the duties of Christianity. No instruction has been communicated in the thirty-one Heathen Youths admitted with the twenty-six now at the school, the deceased Obokiah, and the others who have gone with the Mission to the Sandwich Islands—seventeen are the living evidence of a living faith in the Gospel; and several others are very thoughtful on religious concerns.

Mr. Prentice, in his sovereign goodness, has been strikingly manifest, that his face rests upon it. May it be instrumental in making known the glory of his Name in many lands, and in bringing multitudes of different nations to unite in songs of everlasting praise.

Expenditures and Receipts.

At the last Annual Meeting your Committee have sent forth to different families and 13 women: 10 men and 7 women to the Sandwich Islands—1 man to the Sandwich Islands—2 men to Western Asia—8 men to the Cherokees of the Arkansas—1 is a physician, 1 is a printer, and the rest, besides being skilled in various mechanical arts, are of vigorous and well informed minds, in sound bodies, inured to labor,

and of approved civil and Christian character; 4 are men in middle life with well governed and well educated families,—the rest, young men, 8 of whom are married; the most of them have been exercised in the instruction of schools, and all of them are deemed well qualified to take part in the arduous, benevolent, and sacred work of evangelizing and civilizing pagan and uncultured people.

The fitting out of missionaries, & getting them to the fields of labor, must be attended with not inconsiderable expense. Many things are to be done in the preparations, requiring various attentions, and journeyings, and labors, and occasioning numberless contingent expenses. Many articles are comprised in the necessary outfit and provision, for the individuals & families and establishments. And conveyances by water or by land are expensive.

The total expense of the Sandwich Mission, paid from the Treasury, besides much which was given by liberal individuals in various articles not included in the Treasurer's account, was somewhat more than \$10,000. Of this sum \$224 were paid for the travelling expenses of the Members of the Mission,—\$275 for transportation of baggage to Boston,—\$2,500 for passage to the Islands,—almost \$2,000 for stores for the use of the missionaries on their passage and after their arrival—almost \$1,000 for family furniture, clothing, and mechanical and agricultural implements,—\$775 for printing press and apparatus,—\$366 for mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments.

To persons not conversant with these matters, these items & the total amount might appear extravagant. And yet in proportion to the magnitude of the mission the expenditure was small. It would appear so on comparison with the cost of English missions.

If it costs less to fit out and convey men to our stations in the wilderness of our own country, it does not however cost less to get an establishment there into operation, or in its early stages to maintain it. And during the year the missionaries already in the field were to be provided for, and the establishments already in operation to be supported, as well as new men to be sent out and new establishments to be commenced.

Within the year, the Treasury has disbursed for the Bombay Mission, \$7,221—for the Ceylon, \$7,135—for the Cherokee, \$9,987—for the Choctaw, \$10,414—for the Arkansas, \$1,150—for the Palestine, \$2,348—for the Foreign Mission School, \$3,350—and for all the objects and purposes of the Board, \$57,420.

It was not to be expected—especially if the distressing scarcity, or stagnation of the circulating medium were considered,—that there would be in the year an advance, upon the receipts of preceding years, equal or proportionate to the large additions made to our missions, or the consequent augmentation of expense. It is not indeed according to the general course of things, that in the management of extensive and progressive concerns, public or private—incurring large expenditures, and depending upon many contingencies—the receipts in each year should be very exactly or nearly proportionate to the disbursements. In one year the disbursements will come short of the receipts,—in other years they will go beyond them; even in concerns conducted upon the soundest principles, and with the greatest success. It has been so with the concerns of this Board. In some former years there was a surplus of income which was kept in reserve, to be used in succeeding years, as the exigencies or interests of the Institution should require.

Donations to the Board.

The donations, contributions and benefactions, from societies, churches, congregations, and individuals, received at the Treasury, within the year ending with the last month, amounted to \$36,500; and the income from the permanent fund, and other sources, to \$2,600, making in the total sum \$39,000. This, as will be seen, comes short of the total amount of expenditures by \$18,000.—For the supply of the deficiency, it has been found necessary to draw upon the disposable funds of the Board, accumulated from preceding years.

Though these receipts are not equal to the disbursements, yet your Committee have the high gratification to state,—and they would do it with a grateful sense of the liberality of individuals and of the Christian public, and with devout thankfulness to the God of all grace,—that the donations exceeded those of any preceding year by \$2,600. This deserves more especial notice on account of the scarcity or stagnation, before alluded to. Allowing for the embarrassment and distress arising from this cause, and felt in all parts of the country, and by all classes of the community—it were moderate to consider \$36,000 given in this last year, as being equal to \$50,000 in times as they were in preceding years. And in this ratio, it may be right, in point of justice, and gratitude, and encouragement & confidence,—to estimate the increase of liberality in the community towards the objects of the Board. And it is deemed proper, and of some

importance to be noted, that this increase of liberality, is not to be attributed to extraordinary efforts in the way of solicitation or excitement. Efforts of that kind were even less abundant and less expensive than in former years. Little, indeed, was done, excepting by an Address of the Committee to the Auxiliaries and Patrons, and Benefactors & Friends of the Board; and a considerable number of brief local agencies in connexion with it. Of the manner in which this Address was every where received and answered, the Committee would find it impossible adequately to express their grateful sense. It afforded a proof, inestimably valuable, of the affectionate and steady & liberal confidence and attachment of the Christian community towards the Board, and its great object.

Besides the donations in money, numerous contributions have been made in various articles for the missions. These are not included in the Treasurer's account; and the amount of value cannot be ascertained. It is not, however, inconsiderable. For the Sandwich Mission, a noble spirit of liberality was displayed; particularly in the places and vicinities where the missionaries had resided; and in Boston, Salem, and some of the neighboring towns, of whose cheering liberality every mission has participated. And for the Cherokee and Choctaw missions, a spirit not less noble has been very extensively manifested, and continually increasing and spreading. From more than a hundred different places in the North and in the South—boxes of clothing, of almost every kind, suitable for the children of the schools—and some for the missionaries and their families—have been prepared and sent forward. Of about a fifth part of them, the value was estimated and marked by the donors; and the amount is about \$1,140. This taken as a general average, would give the amount of the whole at \$5,700. This sum, added to the \$36,500 in money, would make a total of \$42,200.

The articles of clothing are chiefly the fruits of female benevolence;—that rich and perennial source, whose streams give life and beauty to Zion, and shall make the wilderness glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

"We ought to be very grateful to God," says the Brainerd Journal, "for putting it into the hearts of his children, to send from the most remote parts of the United States, these reasonable supplies—to cover these naked children of the forest, and in that way to evince the power and excellency of his Gospel, which he has commanded to be preached to every creature."

Liberality of the Choctaws.

To these donations from the Christian community, ought surely to be added, and with a strong note of grateful admiration, the unprecedented donations of the Choctaws. That poor, pagan, and lost people of the wilderness have, within a year, pledged the annual sum of \$6,000, to be received by them from the government, during the whole time it shall be paid, that is, for 16 or 17 years to come, in aid of the operations of this Board, for the instruction of themselves and their children in Christianity and civilization.

It should be observed, however, that as the Choctaw donations do not come into our treasury, they do not afford to the Board all the strength and facilities and advantages that would be afforded by the same amount in the state of our ordinary funds. No part of these donations was at disposal for supplying the insufficiency of the receipts of the year from the customary sources, not even in regard to the Choctaw mission, the expenses of which exceeded those of either of the other missions. Still, for the purposes of that mission it is a substantial endowment, and will, from year to year, relieve the general funds, and facilitate and strengthen to general operations.

"The establishment at Elliot," say the missionaries there, "is not yet complete. Houses for the accommodation of the mission families are needed; as are a barn and two or three small buildings. A hundred more acres of land ought to be opened and cultivated. When this is done, and the young stock grown so as to supply the family in a considerable degree, which will be in the course of two or three years, we think the \$2,000 a year, appropriated by the natives, in connexion with the donations of provisions and clothing, which may be expected from the states, will go very far towards supporting the establishment. But to complete the buildings, open sufficient land and provide for the support of the family until other means can be brought into operation, considerable money will be required."

"The appropriations made by the natives, for the two other establishments, though they will do much towards supporting them when put into operation, will be wholly inadequate to laying the foundation. Unless there are means, in the first instance, for procuring a large stock, and bringing under cultivation an extensive plantation, the expenses of provision would be so great, that it is doubtful whether it would long be supported."

Patronage of the Government.

The Board have been made acquainted heretofore, with the patronage afforded to our Indian missions by the general Gov-

ernment, with a view expressly, to the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilized life. At the commencement, assurance was given by the Executive that for each establishment the expenses of erecting a school house and a dwelling house should be defrayed from the public funds, and that a specified number of certain kinds of implements and utensils for husbandry & domestic manufacture should be furnished. "The limited appropriations for the Indian Department," said the Secretary of War at the time, "will for the present preclude the Executive Government from extending a more liberal patronage to the Board, in their laudable efforts for the accomplishment of objects so very desirable." Agreeably, however, to a hope then expressed by the Secretary, Congress has passed a law for an appropriation of \$10,000 a year, to be applied under the direction of the President to the instruction of the Indian Tribes. Of this sum, \$1,000 is "for the present allowed to our establishment at Brainerd, and 1,000 dollars to that at Elliot." "When," says the Secretary, "the Department is in possession of the necessary information [respecting the several establishments commenced by this Board and other Societies] a more full and complete distribution will be made, agreeably to prescribed regulations."

The favorable disposition manifested by the Government, and with increasing strength and benignity, towards the great object of civilizing the Aborigines, is to be most gratefully recognized and highly valued: not only on account of the direct pecuniary aid afforded; but more especially for the security which it gives to the Aborigines themselves, to those who are engaged in this labor of benevolence on their behalf, and to the whole Christian community, respecting them. An opposite disposition or policy would be of dark and disastrous aspect.

For these Indian establishments, however, and for our more distant missions, money, much money will yet be required. It is not to be dissembled that to maintain the several missions, and establishments now under the direction of the Board, in the vigorous operation which should be desired, will cost scarcely less in each successive year, than the amount of the last year's disbursements. And yet the field is wide; and yet more missions are urgently needed and demanded. Thanks to the All-bounteous Sovereign of the world, the Christian community in this favored land are abundantly able to supply the requisite funds, not only for the missions already sent out, but for the support of many more. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the same DIVINE INFLUENCE, which has so wonderfully raised and diffused the spirit of benevolence, during these first ten years, will raise it still higher, and diffuse it more widely.

Summary of Receipts and Expenses.

In these ten years there has been paid from the Treasury of the Board the total sum of 201,600 dollars.—For the missions to the East—Bombay and Ceylon—just about 100,000 dollars.—for the Missions to the American Aborigines 51,000 dollars.—for the Mission to the Sandwich Islands, 10,470 dollars.—for the Palestine Mission, 2,350 dollars.—for the Foreign Mission School 17,340 dollars. and for various subordinate and contingent objects and purposes 20,000 dollars.

In the same period the Treasury has received the total sum of about 235,000 dollars. Of this amount something more than 220,000 dolls. were given by benevolent individuals, males and females, associated and unassociated, in donations and bequests for the general and particular objects of the Board; and the remaining sum of about 15,000 dolls. were the proceeds of monies invested, books sold, &c. Besides the monies paid into the Treasury, many liberalities have been bestowed in various articles, in different ways, and to no inconsiderable aggregate. But the amount, whatever should be the estimate, is to be added to the regularly accounted for expenditures, as well as to the regularly entered receipts.

Of the sum expended much has necessarily been consumed, yet not a little remains for important and durable use.

In the ten years there have been received under the patronage and direction of the Board, as missionaries and assistants, 62 men and 48 women—in all 110. Of this number three—Mrs. Harriet Newell, the Rev. Edward Warren, and Mr. A. V. Williams,—have been called to their reward: ten, six men and four women, have left the service,—three on change of sentiment—five on account of impaired health, and two from discontentment,—and nine are yet at home, waiting with desire to be sent forth to their work. Eighty-eight—49 men, and 39 women—are now either in the fields respectfully assigned to them, or on their way to them:—25 in the East,—2 in Western Asia,—17 in the Sandwich Islands,—and 44 in the countries of the American Aborigines. Upon the same funds, and engaged in the same cause, are the Rev. Principal of the Foreign Mission School and his worthy Assistant.

Of the men now under the patronage and direction of the Board, twenty six are

ORDAINED MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, educated, the most of them, in Literary and Theological Seminaries of the first order in our country; two are especially designed for ordination; and the rest are approved men for the various departments of the general work, as Catechists and School masters, Agriculturists and Mechanics. All of them, the Principal and Assistant of the Foreign Mission School excepted, have given themselves devotedly for life to this arduous and holy service, and the most of them, with the same spirit of devotion and sacred disinterestedness, have given also all their possessions, which, in not a few instances, were of very considerable amount. Of the women mention proportionably commendatory, might be made.

School at Cornwall.

At home is the Foreign Mission School designed for the thorough education of promising youths from different heathen lands;—an Institution firmly established in the hearts of Christians, in a highly prosperous state, and blest most signally with heavenly influences. Abroad belonging to our several missions are more than 50 Free Schools, in which there are scarcely be fewer, probably there are now more, than 3,000 children, Hindoo, Tamul, Jewish, Cherokee and Choctaw, under Christian instruction; not less than 300 of whom are boarding or family pupils, lodged, and fed, and educated, as under the especial care of the missionaries.

Missionaries and Schools.

Ninety persons with qualifications for the different parts of the work, from rudimentary instructions in the primary branches of knowledge and arts of civilized life, to the highest and holiest administrations of the Gospel—not only ready for the service, but actually for the most part in the distant fields at their allotted stations—disposed in order and furnished—engaged in their various labors, and some of them having for a considerable time borne the burden and heat of the day;—and more than Fifty Schools, established in different regions of darkness, and containing under Christian instruction THREE THOUSAND CHILDREN of families and nations long ignorant of God, and never blest with the News of the Saviour. Could we mention nothing more, the Two Hundred Thousand Dollars expended in ten years, should not be accounted as lost. But something more may be mentioned.

"It is estimated," says Mr. Kingsbury, "that the establishment at Elliot has cost upwards of 12,000 dollars, exclusive of all the labour done gratuitously by the missionaries. But it ought to be distinctly kept in mind, that the greater part of this money has not been consumed. It has been vested in various property, some of which is of the most productive kind, and which may be considered as a permanent fund for the support of the mission. There are now belonging to the establishment at Elliot, more than 200 neat cattle. There are also teams of oxen and horses, waggons, carts, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, suitable for a large plantation. More than fifty acres of land are cleared and under cultivation. Upwards of twenty buildings, including a blacksmith's shop, mill, and joiner's shop, have been erected. Mechanical tools for various branches; lessons, books and stationery for the school, have been provided; and all the varied apparatus prepared for the accommodation of a family consisting of one hundred."

Similar statements and estimates might be made respecting the establishments at Brainerd, on the Tombigby, and at Talony.—The missions over seas are upon a different plan. But at Bombay we have a printing establishment, comprising two presses, fonts of English & Nagree types, with the requisite apparatus; and various accommodations and articles of durable utility for the various purposes of the mission. Our Ceylon mission, besides the very valuable glebes and edifices secured to it, has also a printing press with fonts of English and Tamul types, a hospital, and several school houses; and a proportional provision of what is necessary for a permanent mission. A large part of what was sent out with the Sandwich Island mission, was not for immediate consumption, but for durable use. The lands, buildings, &c. of our school at Cornwall,—what may be denominated permanent property, were estimated at more than 5,000 dollars. The libraries, and the surgical instruments, belonging to our several establishments, would, altogether, be of considerable value.

The two hundred thousand dollars then is not all consumed—has not all vanished away. By means of it a preparation for action of no inconsiderable extent has been brought forward. And in the general view of this preparation, besides what has now been mentioned, whatever has been acquired of knowledge, of experience, and skill, in directing and executing this great work, where every thing was new, and every thing was to be learned,—and whatever systematic and permanent arrangements have been made for continued and extended operations, at home & abroad—should doubtless be included.

Of effects and fruits actually produced, it is yet time to expect but little, and to say but little.

Translations—

TRIAL BY IMPEACHMENT.

The SENATE of this Commonwealth was on Tuesday last organized as a Court of Impeachment, for the Trial of JAMES PRATT, Esq., Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, on fifteen charges of misconduct and mal-administration in his office, in taking unlawful fees, &c. Managers of the Impeachment, on the part of the House of Representatives have been appointed, and most of the time of the two houses the past week has been occupied in the preliminary business on this subject. The Respondent has appeared before the Court, and plead "not guilty;" and by his Council moved for a postponement of the trial to the first session of the next General Court, in order to give him time to prepare his defence.

The Court determined that Wednesday, the 13th of April next, shall be the time for receiving his Answer, and the Court was then adjourned to that day.

PAUPERISM.

At the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a committee was raised to take into consideration the pauper laws, and report any amendments which they might think would be an improvement of the pauper code. That committee have made a detailed report, accompanied by a variety of documents, which go to illustrate the effects of the present system of providing for the poor. It appears from the returns of the Overseers of the Poor, which were before the committee, that in 1820, containing according to the census of 1810, 227,437 inhabitants, there were 4340 paupers, about one in 66, of the whole population. The whole number of inhabitants of the state was 472,000, and supporting the paupers in towns which made no return, to hold the same proportion, the whole number of paupers in the state will rather exceed 7,000.

The expense of supporting these paupers, was the second point to which the committee directed its attention. The lowest average expense stated by any town for adults and children, is 85 cents per week, or \$44 20 per year. The average expense of the whole however, is considerably above this sum. The committee estimate it at one dollar. This will make the annual pauper charge on the State, \$364,000.

The third and most important point, which received the attention of the committee, was a remedy for this acknowledged and growing evil. The Report closes as follows—

"Upon the whole, your Committee apprehend that the experience both of England and of Massachusetts concur in the five following results, which may be well adopted as principles, in relation to the whole subject.

"1. That of all modes of providing for the poor, the most wasteful, the most expensive, and most injurious to their morals and destructive of their industrious habits is that of supply in their own families.

"2. That the most economical mode is that of Almshouses; having the character of Work Houses, or Houses of Industry, in which work is provided for every degree of ability in the pauper; and thus the able poor made to provide, partially, at least for their own support; and also to the support, or at least the comfort of the impotent poor.

"3. That of all modes of employing the labor of the pauper, agriculture affords the best, the most healthy, and the most certainly profitable; the poor being thus enabled, to raise, always, at least, their own provisions.

"4. That the success of these establishments depends upon their being placed under the superintendence of a Board of Overseers, constituted of the most substantial and intelligent inhabitants of the vicinity.

"5. That of all causes of pauperism, intemperance, in the use of spirituous liquors, is the most powerful and universal."

COST OF SHIPS OF WAR.

The following statement of the cost of vessels in and out of service, will be interesting to many of our readers: Extract from an official report.

Query 7th. "What is the estimated average cost per annum, of vessels of the following classes, respectively, viz: 12, 16, 20, 32, 36, 44, 74—1st on cruise; 2d, in ordinary; 3d, when dismantled?"

The Commissioners, having had reference to a series of estimates made at various periods during the existence of the navy, have to state that the following appears to be about the average estimated cost per annum, on cruise, viz:

A 12 to 14	\$20,595
16 to 18	37,410
20 to 24	45,700
32 gun frigate	74,900
36 gun do	97,500
44 "	112,068
74 "	180,360

The annual expense of vessels in ordinary, exclusively of any repairs to which they may be subject, may be estimated as follows, viz:

A 12 to 14	\$2,477 09
16 to 18	2,664 50
20	3,279 00
32	4,205 75
36	4,604 25
44	5,092 75
74	6,432 50

With respect to the annual cost of vessels dismantled, the Commissioners have to observe, that they know of no difference in the expense of vessels in that state and when placed in ordinary, as dismantling is a necessary preliminary step to their being placed in ordinary."

The Commissioners of Maine on the subject of the Public Lands in that State, are now in this Boston; and have had several conferences with the Commissioners of this State on the subject of those lands. We understand that the State of Maine wishes to possess the whole of those lands, and Commissioners have been appointed to sell them.

Intrepid Humanity.—A few days since, Mr. Krom, aged 16, a midshipman attached to the U. S. ship Independence, was instrumental, at the extreme hazard of his own, in saving the life of a lad named Basset, who fell through the ice between the North Battery wharf, and the Independence.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Eagle Bank, New-Haven, have recently been detected in Hartford, (Conn.) They are dated Feb. 4, 1820, payable in New-York, and are said to be extremely well done. The genuine notes are dated 1818.

"IS THE SERMON DONE."

A countryman meeting his neighbor, coming out of the church, asked him, "What is the Sermon done?" "Done," said the other; "no; it is said, it is ended, but it is not so soon done." And surely so it is with us: we have good store of sermons said, but we have few done; and one sermon done, is worth a thousand said & heard; for not the hearers of the law, but the doers of it are justified, and if ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them. "Glory, honour, and peace, to every one that worketh good." Rom. ii. 10.

[Rel. Intel.]

Sacrilege.—A letter from Lancaster, (Pa.) dated the 2d inst. states, that some unprincipled persons broke into the German Reformed Church, in New Holland, in that county, and disfigured the Organ in a most scandalous manner, by cutting it with axes, and taking out and destroying the pipes. The society has sustained a very considerable loss, and the trustees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators.

Wednesday Evening Lecture.
Feb. 14.—In Park-street Church.—Preacher, Rev. JOHN CODMAN.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

House of Representatives.—Thursday, Feb. 1.

Mr. M' Lane offered the following paper, as an amendment which, when the subject came up, he proposed to move to the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union:

Provided, That nothing in the constitution of the said state of Missouri shall be construed to authorize or make it obligatory on the Legislature to pass any law denying to the citizens of each state any of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. And provided further, That no law of the said state shall be construed to deny to the citizens of each state any of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

And the same was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and the amendments proposed thereto.

"The whole day was spent in animated debate and interesting proceedings; though little progress was actually made, in coming to any conclusion on the subject.

The amendment moved by Mr. Foote, with the additional one, moved by Mr. Storrs; as also two subsequent ones, moved by Messrs. Hackley and Cobb, were all negatived.

Mr. M' Lane then moved his amendment, as above first stated, and then,

After having previously, several times, refused to rise, a motion to that effect prevailed, and the House adjourned.

The National Intelligencer, in alluding to this subject, says, "Mr. Sargent who is justly regarded as the head of the party opposed to the admission of Missouri, laid before the committee of the whole his project, which was, to pass over the subject wholly at the present session, leaving it to be decided by the next Congress. It was also intimated by Mr. S. that, when the present objection to the recognition of the State of Missouri, was disposed of, the question would then present itself, whether or not Congress was bound, by the act of the last session, to admit Missouri into the union without the restriction then proposed to be imposed upon her, requiring the inhibition of slavery.

"The House is worn out with the discussion; but the subject rather gains than loses interest. No man can venture to say, at present, how the controversy will eventuate."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE REAL STATE OF THE TREASURY.

It was anxiously hoped that the second supplemental Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 19th inst. in answer to certain resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst. Would have left no room to doubt about the true state of the Treasury, and of the deficiency for the year 1821. Now, although this Report does disclose some facts from which the state of our finances may be more accurately ascertained than by the other reports, still it presents no view which distinctly shows this deficiency; and believing it to be of great importance that the public mind, already sufficiently perplexed on this subject, should settle down on something certain and correct, I have with much care examined all the reports, and not assenting to the view given by the Secretary, I have been induced to present the following as the actual charge against the Treasury, and which I believe gives the most unfavorable view of the subject which can justly be taken.

It will be seen that the means of meeting the demands against the Treasury for 1821, are taken from the statements made by the Secretary himself. Of the demands against the Treasury, the amount of the public debt to be provided for is also taken from the Treasury Report, whilst the amount of disbursements in the War and Navy Departments, and on account of the Civil List, are assumed to be the same in 1821 as they were in 1820, though it must appear from the decreasing rate of expenditure for the War and Navy Departments for several of the last years, that the expenditure of 1821 will be less than that of 1820. Also, in the Civil List there will be a diminution, as in 1820 Congress was in session about six months, whilst in 1821 it will not probably sit more than three.

Balance in the Treasury, and in the Treasurer's hands as agent of the War and Navy Departments, as per last Supplemental Report, viz.

In the Treasury,	\$1,076,261 18
In the Treasurer's hands, as agent, &c.	1,050,378 25
	2,126,639 43

From which deduct the bank bonus, being credited in the receipts of 1821,

	500,000 00
--	------------

1,626,639 43

To which add, for estimated amount received at Mobile, New-Orleans, and the several Land Officers, not included in the Treasury statement,

	200,000 00
--	------------

Balance applicable to the service of 1821,

	1,826,639 43
--	--------------

Receipts of 1821, as per Annual Report,

	16,550,000 00
--	---------------

Whole amount applicable to 1821,

	18,376,639 43
--	---------------

Demands against the Treasury for 1821, to wit:

Public debt, which ought to have been paid in 1820, as per Supplemental Rep.

	2,076,918 15
--	--------------

To be provided for the public debt of 1821, as per Annual Report, 5,477,777 67

War Department—disbursements estimated to be equal in 1821 to those of 1820, (which it is believed will not be the case)

	6,771,025 28
--	--------------

Navy Department, do do

	3,615,932 00
--	--------------

Civil List, do do

	2,629,881 25
--	--------------

Whole amount required for the expenditure of 1821,

	20,571,532 44
--	---------------

The sum applicable to 1821, as per Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (deducting for bank bonus)

	18,376,639 43
--	---------------

The real deficiency for 1821 cannot exceed \$2,194,893 01, though it is believed that it will not be so much by 2 or 3, or perhaps \$400,000.

It therefore follows from the foregoing statement, that a loan of three millions of dollars will give to the Treasury about one million surplus, for extraordinary or unexpected demands.

January 23d, 1821. STATISTICUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Jan. 30.—The Ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, arrived last evening in 58 days from Liverpool. We have received by this arrival London papers to the 30th Nov. and Liverpool papers to the first of December.

It appears that Europe is far from being tranquil. Fresh disturbances are breaking out in various quarters. The popular cry throughout Europe, is, for forms of government more liberal. In Denmark serious commotions had taken place—many lives were lost—the cry of the people was for a constitutional government.

Even in the despotic government of Russia, a part of the soldiery had laid down their arms,

declaring the discipline to arbitrary. To what extent they had proceeded was not particularly known, as the greatest care was taken to suppress all intelligence touching this subject. While these disturbances were taking place in the capital of Russia, the Emperor Alexander, at the Congress of Toppan, in concert with Austria and Prussia, was taking measures to break down the revolutionary spirit which had shewn itself in Naples, Portugal, &c. These recent disturbances in Russia may have a tendency to change the determination of the Allied Sovereigns with regard to other powers, and Alexander may see the necessity of quickly returning to his Capital to save his own power from the disaffection of his vassals.

It appears by intelligence from Spain and Portugal, that in both these countries serious disturbances have taken place. The greatest ferment is continual excited in Lisbon by factions inimical to the present order of affairs; & in Spain attempts had been made to effect a new order of things. There was no tranquility in either country.

The Liverpool Mercury of December 1, contains a parliamentary summary.—The House of Lords met November 23, pursuant to adjournment and the commission for proroguing Parliament to the 23d January, was read. In the House of Commons, the same day the members began to assemble at an early hour in consequence of the interest excited by the expected communication from the Queen. The Speaker did not take the chair until 2 o'clock, having been closeted all the forenoon with Lord Castlereagh. The House having been called to order, Mr. Denman said—"Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message which I am commanded by her majesty the Queen to present to this House." At this moment a message from the House of Lords commanded the immediate attention of the Commons in the House of Lords, when a scene of uproar and confusion ensued—some of the members crying out "this is a scandal to the country!" "shame!" "shame!" Amidst the uproar, the Speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers proceeded to the House of Lords. Mr. Denman remained all the time on his legs, holding the Queen's message in his hand, surrounded by the opposition members. The Speaker soon returned from the House of Lords, and the house was informed that his majesty had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January. The greatest scene of uproar and confusion was manifested in the House.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"Caroline R.—The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the king's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be holden. This offer the queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation—but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the royal family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers, what she is well assured the liberality of the house of commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the further vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprized both the speaker and Lord Castlereagh, that such a message was to be brought down.

The King of England is called upon in public addresses to dismiss his ministers.

CAPTURE OF LIMA, &c.

Advices have been received at Bermuda from the Pacific ocean, across the isthmus of Darien, that Lord COCHRAN'S squadron and army, had captured the celebrated city of Lima, and had a tremendous resistance in which four of his vessels were sunk.—That Panama had, in consequence declared for independence, and that the province of Quito had decisively shaken off the Spanish yoke.

An attempt had been made at Puno by the valet of the Duke Decees to blow him up with gunpowder. The Duke was thrown from his bed on the floor, and the valet jumped out of a two story window and died of the wounds received by the fall.

An attempt had been made to revolutionize the Dutch Monarchy, but frustrated.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Susannah Page, aged 54, wife of Thomas Page—Mr. Joseph Jones, aged 61—Miss Ann Matilda Bartlett, daughter of Dr. John Bartlett, of Roxbury, aged 26—Mr. Levi Bixby, aged 45—Mrs. Sarah Duncan, aged 73, relict of Thomas Duncan, Esq.—Mrs. Mary Walker, aged 47—Mr. John Stanhope, late of Newport, R. I. aged 49—Mrs. Ann Jenkins, aged 83—Mrs. Elizabeth Somerby, aged 59, formerly of Newburyport—Mr. Elijah Jenkins, aged 27—Mr. Warner Clafin, aged 42.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Katherine Wendell, aged 90—In Medford, Mr. John Wade, aged 78—In Brookfield, Daniel B. Grosvenor, Esq. aged 43—In Newbury, Mrs. Sarah Adams, aged 89—In Commington, Mass. Mr. David Cobb, aged 86—In Barreardown, Hezekiah Newcomb, Esq. aged 74—In Providence, R. I. Dr. Eleazer Belkows, jun aged 40.

At Middletown, Conn. Miss Patty Dickenson, aged 59. She has left a Legacy of one thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

At New-Orleans, on the 22d July last, Edmund R. Jenkins, of Boston, aged 42.—At Eastport, widow Mary Stetson, aged 92.—At Hallowell, widow Ruth Hewins, aged 90, formerly of Sharon, Ms.—At Readfield, Mr. Robert Waugh, aged 82. He was a native of Concord, Mass.—At Bradford, (Mass.) Mrs. Abigail Mitchell, aged 88.—At Arundel, Col. John Mitchell.—At Pembroke, Mass. Capt. Freedom Chamberlain, in the 91st year of his age.—At Concord, Mass. Mrs. Sarah Payson, aged 74, wife of Stephen P. late of Roxbury.—At Norwich, Joshua Huntington, Esq.—At Salem, Mr. John West, aged 35; Miss Susan Callum, aged 24; Mr. Jedediah Johnson, aged 62; Mrs. Mary Thonston, wife of Mr. John T. aged 52; Mr. Andrew De Field, a foreigner, aged 38.—On board sloop Jewel, in Boston harbor, on Sunday, Capt. George Anderson, of Trenton, aged 45, master of said vessel. He died of the small-pox, and was buried at Rainsford's island. The vessel has been cleansed.

CHEAPER THAN TRACTS.

DAVID HALE, has a few single numbers of the Christian Observer, which he offers for sale, at the very reduced price of one mill per page, the price of the New-England Tracts, although the page contains nearly four times the quantity of matter as that of the Tracts. Besides a rich variety of Religious and Miscellaneous pieces, these numbers contain many elegant and interesting Reviews, and many valuable articles of Biography. Each number consists of about seventy pages, and is offered at the lowest price of an Almanac. For sale at No. 7, Winter St.

wise and salutary measure. If it is good to be zealously affected in a good thing," it will be regarded as a privilege by the various towns and parishes, to see and hear an individual in whom the missionary pulse beats high, and who has consecrated his life and talents to the service of God and the heathen.

A letter from Marietta, Ohio, states, that fifty-five persons have been added to the church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Robbins, since a recent attention commenced—and that others are expected to come forward and unite themselves to the "little flock" are long. In the latter part of December, meetings were generally well attended; though appearances were less favorable than in "months past." Mr. Robbins writes:—

"I have been laboring now, here, for about 15 years. And often have I been ready to ask, 'Who hath believed our report?' and to conclude with the prophet, that 'I had labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought.' But the Lord has given me to see that 'though seed lie buried long in dust, it sha't deceive the hope' of those who patiently and prayerfully wait for a 'crop.' Let those then, who have been long labouring in the vineyard, with apparently but little or no success, thus 'wait for the vision' of the kingdom of Christ among them:—'for it will surely come, it will not tarry,' but even 'though Israel,' for wise reasons, 'should not be gathered,' through their instrumentality; 'yet! let them remember, for their encouragement, that if faithful, 'they shall be glorious in the eyes of the Lord,' and 'be unto them that perish.'"

To Readers and Correspondents.

Since we made the proposition, in November last, of paying to Benevolent Institutions the premium which is allowed to Subscribers who pay in advance for the RECORDER, we have received several payments accompanied with directions for the disposal of the premiums. Those destined for the Education and Tract Societies will appear in the Treasurers' next statements. The following sums were directed to be paid to the Treasurer for Foreign Missions:—

Wm Henry Foote, Albermarle Co. Virg.	\$4 25
Sabbath School Children, Vergennes, Vt.	3 50
Jonathan Newcomb, Braintree, Ms.	2 50
Thomas Fisher, Esq. Templeton, Ms.	1
A gentleman in Berkley, Ms.	1

Cents.	Lincoln Drake,	50
	Rev. Daniel Dana,	50
	Dr. Isaac Thompson,	50
	Daniel Chute, Esq.	50
	Wm. Moore,	50
	Rev. Joseph Dana,	50
	Joseph Bourne,	50

Boston, Jan. 31, 1821.—Received Eighteen Dollars, 35 cents, in full of the above. 40 cents paid for exchange of money: \$18. 75 in the whole

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Treasurer.

Several notices have occasionally been received of Clergymen having been made Life Members of the Education and Tract Societies; but as the Treasurers of these Societies particularly mention these donations in their monthly statements of Receipts in the Recorder, we have deemed it unnecessary to insert such notices.

"L." will excuse us for differing in opinion from him on the propriety of publishing an article with which he has had the goodness to furnish us. Rarely as we have had occasion to differ in our views from the "Christian Spectator," and great as our deference is for such authority, we were not at all gratified at finding the pages of that work giving admission to a "dream" that has no just pretension even "to guiding us a step or two further in the dark." Imagination, sleeping or waking, is hardly to be trusted as a "guide" in regions beyond those where the Bible leads and leaves us. This dream was inserted in the 1st No. & II. Vol. of the Christian Spectator.

A Memoir of Mr. Reuben Clapp has been handed us for insertion. But it is so long, so diffuse, & so illegible, that after several unsuccessful attempts to read and accommodate it to our limits, we give it over in despair. It contains some facts, no doubt, interesting to friends—but as far as we have examined it, its merits would not be very highly appreciated by the public.

A hint to correspondents. If they have any mercy on us, or any sincere wish that their communications may appear on our pages, they will please to write legibly, and save us thereby some hours of time in spelling out their words—and some severe fits of the head-ache, or heart-ache.

Worthy Imitation.

The following letter has been received by the person to whom it was addressed, and the contents will be faithfully appropriated.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have for some time wished to be able to devote something to religious charitable purposes, and having within the last year engaged in one employment, aside from my usual occupation, which is somewhat profitable, I have devoted to God six per cent of all derived from that small business; and I now send you three dollars, as the last year's income, to be applied to the use of the Mass. Domestic Missionary Society; hoping and believing by the blessing of God, to be able the next year to double (or more) this small sum. It is my hope, that very many may be induced to do likewise, and much more abundantly for the cause of our Lord and Master.

N. Q.
Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown.

ORDAINED.

Jan. 25th, Rev. CHARLES Y. CHACE, to the pastoral care of the Congregational Church and Society in Corinth, Vt. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Chelsea: sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury College, from Isaiah viii. 20. "To the law, and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Consecrating prayer by the Rev. James Hobert, of Berlin: charge to the Pastor, by the Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield; Rt. hand of fellowship, by Rev. Jacob Allen, of Tunbridge; and the concluding prayer, by the Rev. Silas McKen, of Bradford.—Haverhill, N. H. paper.

Installed.—At Dracut, Jan. 31st, by the Londonderry Presbytery, the Rev. REUBEN SEARS, over the Presbyterian Church and Society in that place. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. C. Parker of Chester, N. H. sermon by Rev. E. P. Bradford, New-Boston, N. H. from Rev. 2: 10: last clause: Installing prayer by Rev. J. Walker, Greenfield, N. H. charge by Rev. Samuel Harris, Wenham, N. H. right hand by Rev. G. P. Perry, Bradford: address to the people, by Rev. E. L. Parker, Londonderry, N. H. concluding prayer, by Rev. S. Chapin, Hanover. Thus within a very short time each of the vacant churches in Dracut, has been blessed with the gift of a faithful pastor.—Communicated.

will produce more effect on a congregation than a thousand statements ever so eloquent, on the columns of a newspaper. Every pulpit in our land be so employed every year, and the effect would be happy. Religious publications, in becoming a drug, would find an increased demand, for the same reason that the churches read where its truths are preached: they are known only from reading. We well, that ministers are often restrained by delicacy from alluding to facts they take for granted to be as well known to themselves as to a little re-creed; for it is not true that such a needless; for it is not true that such a familiar to every mind as is supposed of they were, would the repetition of a congregation loves the occasional allusion by its minister to facts with which he is acquainted, and is disposed to thank for the recollection of events and scenes which might otherwise have been forgotten. And we have no doubt that it would increase their own interest in the devotion of their congregations, and excite the attention to the infinite value of the solemnities of the future retribution to their immediate duty to the Lord, for the cause we have proposed.

depressed state of funds, in all our charitable institutions, we feel it necessary to urge and intreat all who pray for the "Jerusalem," and especially all watchmen on her walls, to "cry aloud, and say, 'for Zion's sake not to hold her peace, for Jerusalem's sake not to be silent, for the righteousness thereof go forth as the light, and the salvation thereof as a lamp.'"

complaints are heard, and much serious anxiety is felt from the decline of those societies which are organized in our parishes for missionary purposes. Is not this in many instances the consequence, of those anniversary meetings which have been found necessary to keep alive missionary spirit? and are not annual meetings frequently dispensed with? Is the object to appear of sufficiently palpable importance to engage the attention it deserves? and great exertion, (pleasant and profitable hope,) such institutions cannot and yet they must exist—they must be increased, or we must give of ourselves, offering the world to the feet of dependence for the accomplishment of our end, can be had on the isolated exertions of individuals. There must be system, must be united effort. There must be a unity of zeal, that it may glow with sufficient intensity to secure an object of so much magnitude. What system can there be, without organized Societies? And how can such Societies without well sustained anniversaries.

present languishing state of the Missionary Society, (which no doubt is but momentary) may be accounted for from the depressed value of the produce of the country, and the stagnation of the circulating medium. That class in society, between the rich and the poor, from whom missionary funds receive by far their greatest supply, is most seriously affected by the state of things. The avails of their industry cannot be commuted into money, with facility to which they have been unaccustomed, and which they feel themselves hardly able to do. Yet, while we sincerely sympathize with these most steadfast friends of mission, we cannot but feel that the Cause of the well being of 800 millions who are suffering for lack of vision, must suffer from the same circumstances—whether it would be better for them to deny themselves some gratification, than diminish their annual contributions a single cent? We would ask them whether they have not more reason to expect a return of the smiles of Providence, when they continue to meet the demands of the Lord's treasury, with promptitude and cheerfulness, than if they withhold their usual contributions on the principle of economy? It is a blessing to bless and make rich. It is a curse to withhold prosperity or adversity at will; and the why to his favor does not march haunted by selfishness and the desire of diminishing our charities

